

Annual Report
OF THE
SCHOOL COMMITTEE
OF THE TOWN OF
FRANKLIN, MASS.

FOR THE
Fiscal Year Ending December 31,
1917



SENTINEL PRESS
FRANKLIN
1918

Annual Report
OF THE
SCHOOL COMMITTEE
OF THE TOWN OF
FRANKLIN, MASS.

FOR THE
Fiscal Year Ending December 31,
1917



SENTINEL PRESS
FRANKLIN
1918

SCHOOL COMMITTEE

George W. Wiggin, 5 Crescent St.,	Term expires
William C. Buchanan, Alpine St.,	Feb. 1919
Charles A. R. Ray, Unionville,	Feb. 1918
	Feb. 1920

ORGANIZATION

George W. Wiggin, Chairman
William C. Buchanan, Secretary

SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

Leslie O. Cummings, 83 Crescent Street

Office: High School Building

Office Hours: Monday, 8.00 to 9.00 A. M., 4.00 to 5.30 P.
M. during school term.

Office open on school days: 8.00 to 12.00, 1.00 to 5.00.

Saturday: 8.00 to 12.00.

Tuesday: 7.00 to 8.00 P. M.

Telephone: Office, 23-4; House, 232-3.

Clerk: Clara Simmler.

REGULAR MEETING OF SCHOOL COMMITTEE

Second and fourth Tuesday of each month, Horace Mann High School at 8.00 P. M.

SCHOOL PHYSICIANS

A. J. Gallison, M. D., Dean Ave.
Solon Abbott, M. D., Dean Ave.

ATTENDANCE OFFICER

William T. Hooper, Peck Street

School Calendar, 1917-1918.

Sept. 10, 1917. Opening of schools.
 Oct. 12. Columbus Day (Holiday).
 Nov. 28-30. Thanksgiving recess.
 Dec. 24 to Jan. 7, 1918. Christmas vacation.
 Feb. 22. Washington's Birthday (Holiday).
 March 25-29. Spring vacation.
 April 19. Patriot's Day (Holiday).
 May 30. Memorial Day (Holiday).
 June 21. Elementary Schools close.
 June 27. High School Commencement.
 June 28. High School closes.
 Sept. 10. Opening of Schools.
 Oct. 12. Columbus Day (Holiday).
 Nov. 27-29. Thanksgiving recess.
 Dec. 23 to Jan. 6, 1919. Christmas vacation.

No School Signals

2 blasts 4 times

7.30: Omit morning session in Horace Mann and Junior High Schools.

8.15: Omit morning session in Elementary Schools.

12.30: Omit afternoon session in all schools.

Report of School Committee

To the Citizens of Franklin:—

In accordance with the time-honored custom, the School Committee hereby submit their Annual Report to the town.

While the year which has just drawn to a close has been fruitful of a steady improvement in the condition of our schools as is shown by the report of our school superintendent, at the same time it has imposed upon the Committee an unusual amount of hard work.

The increased cost of both labor and materials which has continued throughout the year has forced the Committee to the exercise of a constant watchfulness and supervision in order to keep our expenses within the limits of the appropriations made by the town, and yet keep up the high standard which our schools have maintained in the past.

The report of the Town Treasurer shows that we have kept within our appropriations; and the report of our Superintendent, which we believe correctly sets forth the condition of our schools, shows that the town is receiving, in the education of its children, a full equivalent for the money which it has appropriated.

These results have been made possible, and have been produced by the hearty co-operation of the parents, pupils, teachers, and others interested in our schools, and it is only by such hearty co-operation that such results can ever be maintained. For all this co-operation the Committee desire to express their hearty appreciation.

For the details of the work done in our schools during the past year and the results arising therefrom, we refer you to the elaborate and painstaking report of our School Superintendent, who has labored unceasingly during the year in carrying out the policies of the Committee.

The improvements in the heating and sanitary conditions in the Horace Mann School, for which appropriations were made at the last annual town meeting, have been carried to a satisfactory completion, and that, too, within those appropriations made by the town.

Considering the increased cost of both labor and materials, we believe that the town has been fortunate in getting so great an improvement in those conditions in that building.

All of the new work has been paid for out of the \$14,000 appropriated by the town for that purpose, and a small balance remains unexpended.

There were some repairs to the building, however, which were made necessary by the new work, and those repairs were paid for out of the ordinary school appropriation. In the basement the entire floor had to be relaid in cement, and by order of the State inspector the entire ceiling had to be re-lathed with wire lathing and covered with hard plaster to make it fireproof.

The nature of the improvements was such that the most of the work had to be done during the summer vacation, but a portion of the work, such as the construction of the boiler house and coal pocket, could be carried on while the school was in session.

The committee, therefore, divided the work into four parts, the construction of the boiler house and coal pocket, the new heating plant, the new toilet system, and the preparation of the basement of the building for the installation of the new heating and toilet systems; but in order to be sure that the expense of all the work should not exceed the appro-

priation therefor by the town, the committee called for bids for the first three items at the same time, and made a careful estimate of the cost of the fourth item, which from its nature was such that it was thought advisable to have it done by day work.

There were several bids for each of the three branches of the work, but by accepting the three lowest the committee felt satisfied that the expense of the whole of the new work might be brought within the appropriation and proceeded to accept the lowest bids, and to execute the necessary contracts according to the bids received.

COST OF THE WORK

The contract for the first item of work was awarded to R. G. Munroe of Attleborough for	\$ 1,659.00
The contract for the second item was awarded to the Commonwealth Heating Co. of Boston for	7,043.75
The contract for the third item was awarded to Wm. H. Mitchell & Son Co. of Boston for	2,528.00
	<hr/>
	\$11,230.75
The work of preparing the basement for the new work was done by R. G. Munroe, and amounted to	2,312.86
A. S. Kellog, Architect	283.80
A. Schuyler Clapp, Engineer	145.20
Balance unexpended	27.39
	<hr/>
Total	\$14,000.00

TRANSPORTATION OF PUPILS

The transportation of pupils to and from the schools still remains a troublesome subject for the committee, and they feel that the time is not far distant when they will be unable to secure such conveyance as they have been able to secure in the past.

The supply of horse power for teaming and other transportation purposes seems to be constantly on the decline, and the town may eventually be forced to substitute motor vehicles for horsedrawn vehicles in the transportation of pupils.

INCREASED COST OF MAINTAINING SCHOOLS

As we said last year, so are we obliged to say this year, that there has been an increase in the cost of everything used in our schools.

Our repairs cost more, our fuel costs more, our supplies cost more, our janitor service costs more, and our teachers are asking for more pay, and so long as the present conditions exist, the committee are forced to ask for and recommend increased appropriations by the town in order to keep up the high standard which we are maintaining in our schools at the present time.

The adoption of any other policy would inevitably result in the loss of our most efficient teachers, and the deterioration of our excellent school system.

Our recommendations of appropriation for the ensuing year are embodied in the following Budget of Estimates of Receipts and Expenses for the year 1918.

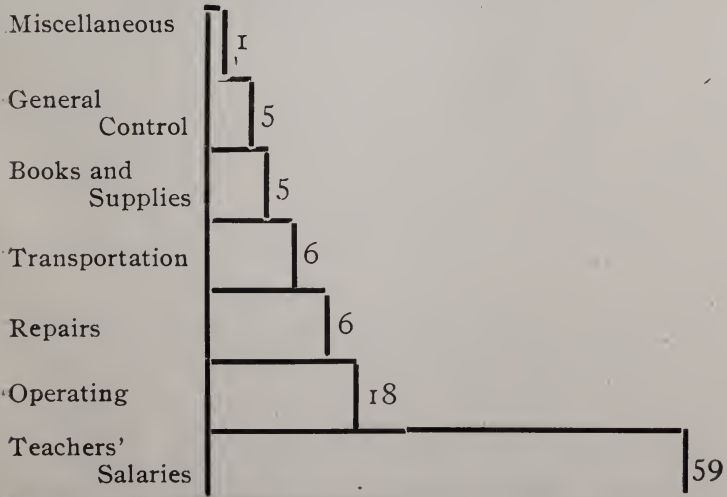
Respectfully submitted,
GEORGE W. WIGGIN,
WILLIAM C. BUCHANAN,
CHARLES A. R. RAY,
School Committee.

January 5, 1918.

Budget Estimate for 1918

	Estimate 1917	Expended 1917	Estimate 1918
General Control,	\$2,500 00	\$2,555 34	\$2,750 00
Teachers' Salaries,,	30,330 00	29,170 84	30,500 00
Books and Supplies,	2,500 00	2,784 70	2,500 00
Wages of Janitors,	4,395 00	4,378 67	4,867 00
Fuel,	3,300 00	3,489 08	4,000 00
Misc. Operating,	900 00	988 38	1,000 00
Repairs,	2,100 00	2,978 71	2,100 00
Transportation,	3,200 00	3,002 00	3,000 00
Misc., Insurance, etc.,	375 00	480 52	683 00
Total,	\$49,600 00	\$49,828 24	\$51,400 00
Receipts estimated,	2,000 00		2,000 00
		Aprop. \$47,600 00	\$49,400 00
		Receipts, 2,344 61	
		Total, \$49,944 61	
		Total Expended, \$49,828 24	
		Unexpended bal., \$ 116 37	
Appropriation recommended,	\$47,600 00		\$49,400 00

How ONE DOLLAR was spent in 1917



TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL Report of the Superintendent of Schools

For the Year Ending December 31, 1917

To the School Committee and Citizens of Franklin:

I present herewith my fourth annual report as Superintendent of Schools, which is the twenty-seventh in the series of annual reports.

THE WAR AND SCHOOL PROGRAM

As the war is uppermost in men's minds at this time, it seems fitting that a school report should deal with what the schools are doing to help win the war. It is true that the war is an adult affair and that the schools, concerned with the education of the children, look beyond the winning of the war to the future, for which citizens must be trained to take the places of those whom the war will claim. The program of the school should, therefore, continue uninterruptedly, as the education of our youth is essential to the safety of our democracy. It would be impossible, however, for any institution not to be affected by the war, and it has been possible without injury to the schools to make them a factor in winning the war.

In the first place no curtailment of our educational program has been contemplated nor should it be. The disastrous example of England, which in the first part of the war allowed its elementary school system to be disorganized, should be a warning. Rather should we look to the farsightedness of France, which in all its misery, has insisted that public education should continue as nearly as possible as

in normal times. We have, however, practiced economy in the use of time and materials wherever possible, but the necessity for economy has been beneficial to the students and the lessons taught should be remembered after the war.

Teachers and pupils have endeavored to make better use of their time so that the work has been undertaken with a new seriousness of purpose. The teachers have endeavored to arouse in the pupils a fuller appreciation of their opportunities and obligations as future American citizens. The teachers have been eager to increase their own efficiency so that they might the better prepare the boys and girls for the serious duties of citizenship in a democracy. They have tried to clarify their own ideas of the aims of education and of the essentials in the subjects which they teach. More emphasis has been placed on stimulating pupils to think clearly for themselves, to be self reliant and resourceful, and on teaching pupils how to study.

In general the teachers have made use of the stimulus given by the war to make the classroom work more real and vivid and to develop a keen sense of patriotism and loyalty to our democratic institutions. The geography and history, for example, have benefited greatly by the incentive to understand the civilization of the different countries and to follow the march of the armies. The increased attention to current events has made pupils and teachers alive to the fact that history is being made every day. No subject has escaped the stimulus given by the war; the subjects for English composition have been suggested by such activities as food conservation, liberty loans, Red Cross and the reasons for our entrance into the war; the problems of arithmetic have been suggested by the need for food and war materials for ourselves and our allies. In music more attention has been given to patriotic airs both our own and those of other countries. The drawing has been made more purposeful by the making of posters appealing for

food conservation, for subscriptions to the liberty loans and support of the Red Cross work. The result of all these influences has been a freshness, vividness and reality in the study of the regular school subjects which should lead to a more thorough and intelligent understanding.

HOW THE SCHOOLS HAVE HELPED

In many ways the schools have been able to take an active part in helping to win the war. They have served as channels of publicity for spreading information for the government on food and fuel conservation, the liberty loans, Red Cross work, the causes of the war and such activities of the government upon which the authorities desired to spread accurate information.

FOOD PRODUCTION AND CONSERVATION

In the movement for food production and conservation the boys and girls have taken an active part, caring for gardens during the summer and canning. Cooperating with Wrentham and the Franklin Playground and Garden Association, the committee secured the services of a garden supervisor for the entire summer. The value of supervision was amply demonstrated, as in spite of the most discouraging summer, the children's exhibit of products at the Grange Fair in September was a credit to the town. The gardens were under the supervision of Miss Ruth Miller, who had received special preparation for this work at the Framingham Normal School. A record was kept of each child's work and his garden was visited as frequently as possible. Every garden was visited once, the majority twice, and some three times. The children were divided into two groups, those under twelve and those twelve to sixteen years of age, and prizes awarded to those in each group having the best gardens.

A canning club was also organized among the girls, two of whom met the requirements of membership in the State Canning Club under the auspices of

the State Agricultural College, namely, to put up 24 cans of different varieties. The boys and girls have further taken part in food production by caring for pigs. Twenty-eight pigs were distributed through the generosity of Mr. U. L. Burns, each child provided with a pig giving a note to pay for it when the pig was sold or killed.

In addition to supervising the gardens Miss Miller cooperated with the local Women's Conservation Committee in conducting canning and drying demonstrations. The domestic science room and equipment at the Metcalf School were used for this purpose. The meetings were largely attended and greatly appreciated by the women who were endeavoring to do their part in the nation-wide movement to conserve food.

HIGH SCHOOL BOYS ON FARMS

The High School boys under the direction of Mr. Lamb have made a contribution to the cause by working on the farms in the spring and this fall. He reports on their activities as follows:—

"Last May we had six boys enlist for farm work in accordance with the plans outlined by the State Public Safety Committee. All of these boys completed their term of enlistment and will receive honorable discharges signed by the Governor of the State. We had other boys who did practically the same kind of work but not under enlistment. We were unable to respond to other calls because we did not have enough boys who were willing to do this kind of work."

RED CROSS ACTIVITIES

That the High School girls have done their part in making the success of the Franklin Chapter of the Red Cross is indicated by the following report of the work by Mr. Lamb: "Our school has taken an active part in Red Cross work. From the proceeds of an

operetta given by the Glee Club last May and from the money personally contributed each week by the students, we have given more than \$200.00 for Red Cross work. This money has been invested in gauze and made into surgical sponges by the girls of the schools, who have already sent to the front 15,570 such sponges. A room in the Red Cross house is given up to this work and is supervised by two of the teachers and by Mrs. John Barber."

The grade schools are now preparing to take an active part in the Red Cross work through the Junior Red Cross. Almost every school is doing something to raise the twenty-five cents per capita necessary to give it membership. The girls of the Junior High School have already under Miss Potter's direction done considerable knitting. We are planning in all grades to devote part of the time assigned to hand-work to the preparation of such Red Cross material as has educational value.

DOMESTIC SCIENCE DEPARTMENT

The importance attached to the woman's part in winning the war has demonstrated the value of the domestic science department. The use of the equipment for demonstration and club work during the summer has been referred to. Miss Potter, who has charge of the department in school time, has attended conferences held by the State to enable teachers to meet the new demands created by the war and has thus been able to give the girls the benefit of the most approved methods. All girls in the High School whether or not taking cooking have been instructed in food conservation. The work required of the girls in the seventh and eighth grades is described in the following extract from Miss Potter's report:—

AIM IN COOKING

"The two year course in Domestic Science should give to the girls of the Junior High School a practical knowledge and ability to apply that knowledge, as

far as their maturity permits, of how to prepare and serve simple economical meals; how to clean and keep in order the kitchen, dining room and their own bed-room. It should better acquaint them with the prevailing prices of foods, give to them a knowledge of the storing and preserving of perishable foods; and should help toward developing a group of more intelligent, thoughtful, and economical house-keepers."

AIM IN SEWING

"The two year course in Domestic Art should give to the girls all the sewing problems included in the making and repairing of their own clothing. These problems are represented in the following garments: aprons, petticoats, chemises, night gowns, kimonos, and in a few cases middy suits. It should give to them the ability to choose better quality, style, and more suitable material for their own clothing and make them better able to choose a well made, serviceable and suitable factory made garment.

"In the last two months we have been cooking foods which involve the using of more vegetable fats (crisco, butterine), meat substitutes (cheese and nuts), sugar substitutes (karo, molasses, fruit sirups and jelly), wheat substitutes (corn meal, oatmeal, hominy, rye), left overs to some extent, and in several cases I know these recipes and thoughts have reached the home. I intend to prepare a list of war recipes, have them typewritten, and distribute them to each family represented. We have also discussed questions of the day relating to Mr. Hoover, The Whys of Substitution and Conservation, and Our Duties as Food Consumers and Citizens of the United States."

PHYSICAL TRAINING

The physical condition of our young men which the army examinations have revealed indicates that the attention we are giving to physical training is well placed. The benefits of the instruction given in

the grades, which was demonstrated in an exhibition of the work at the Opera House in June, has been extended this fall to the High School. Realizing that the war would make it impossible for us to secure men just out of college who could take charge of athletics as in the past two years, it was deemed advisable in the spring to make other plans for this year. Accordingly the Committee arranged with Mr. Frazer to attend the Sargent and Harvard Summer School of Physical Training in order to prepare himself to take charge of the work this fall. The wisdom of the move has been apparent from the success with which Mr. Frazer has conducted the work.

He has had full charge of the athletics and in addition has started regular systematic physical training for all in the school. More boys have taken part in athletics than ever before, so that we can truthfully say that they have not been for the picked few who needed the exercise least. Mr. Frazer has been assisted by Miss Etta McCabe with the girls' athletics. In addition Miss McCabe has all of the physical training for both boys and girls in the Junior High School in preparation for which she attended the Sargent and Harvard Summer School of Physical Training.

The character of the regular work in the High School is indicated by the following report from Mr. Frazer.

"In the High School fifteen minutes are given each day about the middle of the morning session to physical training exercises. The main object of these exercises is to insure physiological fitness of the pupils while they are engaged in sedentary work. These exercises are sufficiently vigorous to stimulate wholesome circulation of the blood and lymph and deep respiration. The fundamental muscles of the body are brought into activity, but the fatigue level of the muscles is not reached. At present this work is done in the school rooms under pupil leadership. During

the fall it was done out of doors as long as the weather permitted. A five minute relaxation period, known as our short recess, follows the physical training lesson."

"In addition to all this I have met once in three weeks in assembly the whole school, once in three weeks the boys by themselves, and once in three weeks the girls by themselves. These periods I have used as corrective periods and demonstration periods of correct forms of exercises. At the same time I have given lectures upon the need and value of wholesome living and habits, and the wonders of nature's creations such as the eye, and ear, always with a view of impressing upon the student respect for our wonderful organs and a knowledge of proper care for the same that they may remain efficient organs so long as life is spared to us."

Mr. Lamb reports concerning the work, "The introduction of physical training has been received with much enthusiasm. Very few have asked to be excused and the results are already apparent in the improved posture of the students and in their more prompt and accurate responses in all their classes."

SCHOOL POPULATION AND SCHOOL ACCOMMODATIONS

Our average membership this year is the largest it has ever been, namely, 1235. This is in spite of the fact that the High School membership of 180 is the smallest since 1913. The increase is, therefore, due to the larger number in the grades, accounted for by the large entering classes which have been the rule since 1915 and the small elimination of pupils below fourteen years of age. More pupils have also entered the schools from other towns than have left.

It was necessary this fall to open the vacant room at the Thayer School to accommodate all of the pupils. Additional room for the Junior High School at the Metcalf building was secured by transferring

the sixth grade to the Ray School. A folding partition like the one purchased last year was installed across the front of the assembly hall so that all of the rooms on the upper floor are now accessible without passing through any other room. The North Franklin School was also opened this fall, as the number of children in the district had increased and they were so scattered as to make transportation inadvisable. Every available school room is now in use and with few exceptions every room is filled to its capacity.

WORK OF THE SIXTH GRADES

With the removal of the sixth grade at the Metcalf School to make more room for the Junior High School all of the sixth grade classes, occupying three rooms, are located in the Ray School. Having all of the sixth grade pupils in one building in this way has made possible greater uniformity and increased efficiency. The three classes have been placed on a modified departmental basis which is planned to introduce the pupils gradually to having more than one teacher as in the seventh and eighth grades and High School. The pupils recite in English, which includes oral and written composition, spelling, reading and literature, to the teacher of the room in which they sit. The teaching of arithmetic, history and geography has been so arranged that each class recites to another than the room teacher in one of these subjects. The pupils, therefore, have the opportunity of meeting two teachers, and each teacher by being relieved of one subject is given more time to prepare her other subjects. The teaching in each subject improves by having one teacher particularly interested in that subject and each class has the benefit of having a teacher who is an enthusiastic teacher of her subject. The work in drawing, music and penmanship is on a strictly departmental basis, one teacher having all the drawing, another all the penmanship, and the other all the music.

By this combination of a wholly departmental arrangement for the subjects of drawing, music and

penmanship and a modified plan for the strictly academic subjects, arithmetic, history and geography, it is hoped that children will become used to meeting more than one teacher without the mental disturbance caused by an abrupt transition from a one teacher plan to a three teacher plan which has been considered one of the drawbacks of the departmental system. Last year the teachers moved to the different classes, but this year the pupils are passing to the room of the teacher to whom they recite. The pupils, thereby, have a period for physical relaxation between the classes and also an opportunity for exercising responsibility and self control. The teacher, by being able to collect in her room pictures, charts, maps and supplementary books, can add interest and effectiveness to the teaching of her particular subject.

HIGH SCHOOL STANDING WITH THE COLLEGES

That the High School continues to hold its good standing with the colleges is shown by Mr. Lamb's report concerning the certificate privilege:

"Our graduates who enter higher institutions of learning continue to do excellent work, in fact for the past three years not a student has failed in college in a single subject in which he has been certified.

"Last September when a graduate suddenly decided that he wanted to enter Dartmouth, a college which maintains an independent list of accredited schools, and to which we had never sent any graduates, we made arrangements by telephone for this young man to enter and were later placed upon their list. We now have the privilege, therefore, of certifying students to Dartmouth, Worcester Polytechnic Institute, and to all of the colleges that are members of the New England College Entrance Certificate Board. We are also able to certify students to all the Massachusetts state normal schools by virtue of being placed in Class A by the State Board of Education."

HIGH SCHOOL IMPROVEMENTS

The relief from the danger to health and from fire which the changes in the High School have given is greatly appreciated. The easy access to the toilets without going out of doors, the ample facilities for dressing rooms and lunch rooms afforded by the basement rooms are a great help in the conduct of the school. The constant supply of fresh warm air in the classrooms with the new ventilating system makes ideal working conditions.

THE SUMMER PLAYGROUND

The School Committee cooperated with the Playground and Garden Association in opening the Metcalf School Playground under supervision for three weeks during the summer, allowing the use of basement rooms and shower baths. The activities were under the general direction of the Superintendent of Schools, while Miss Etta McCabe, who had charge of the work in the summer of 1915, was again the playground leader. While the playground did not attract the number of older boys as in the former year, as most of them were working, it was well attended by the small children. The only equipment, teeter-boards and sandboxes, were in constant use and showed the need for more material to care for larger numbers. Since through the generosity of Mr. and Mrs. Hayward the town now owns the land, it will be possible to make improvements and install permanent equipment—such as swings and slides.

GIFTS

The past year has seen the continuance of helpful relations with organizations in town. The Nursing Association has contributed greatly to the improvement of school work by holding dental and eye clinics, thereby enabling children to make the most of their abilities. The Benjamin Franklin Savings Bank stimulated interest in thrift by giving prizes of ten dollars for the best essays on the subject of "Thrift." The Alden Club has continued its incentive for good work by giving a membership to the two

Senior girls who made the best records as Juniors. It has further helped by offering seven dollars and a half in prizes for the best essays on "Why We Are at War With Germany." The Woman's Relief Corps has continued to supply the school rooms with flags, which have been presented with fitting patriotic exercises. The schools are fortunate in having friends interested in their welfare, who express their interest in such timely ways which add greatly to their efficiency.

TEACHERS' SALARIES

At the last Town Meeting the town made it possible to increase the teachers' salaries ten per cent. Everyone realizes that since that time all expenses have increased, the cost of clothing, transportation, books and even of amusement. The supply of teachers has been decreased by the entrance of the young men into war activities and the filling of their places by women. At the same time the number of teachers sent out by the normal schools has decreased fifteen per cent. This means that the law of supply and demand is increasing the salaries of teachers. Unless we increase our salary schedule to meet these conditions we shall be unable to replace those who leave with teachers of equal capacity. In order, therefore, to maintain the standard of our schools in securing new teachers, and to enable the present force to meet the increased costs, I recommend that the salaries of all teachers who were in the service in September be increased fifty dollars. This amounts to an increase of seven or eight percent, which is not excessive considering that wages in other lines of work have increased in the last year from twenty to forty percent.

Respectfully submitted,

L. O. CUMMINGS,
Superintendent of Schools.

January 21, 1918.

REPORT OF ATTENDANCE OFFICER FOR YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1917

Number of visits to schools,	507
Number of absentees reported,	118
Number of houses visited,	37
Number of investigations at school,	67
Number found to be sick,	22
Number for other reasons, but excusable,	18
Number of cases prosecuted for day school,	1
Number of cases reported for night school,	30
Number of houses visited for night school,	27
Number of cases prosecuted for night school,	5
Number of fire drills superintended by me,	6

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM T. HOOPER,

Attendance Officer.

Appendix

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

January 1, 1917, to December 31, 1917

RECEIPTS

Appropriation,		\$47,600 00
Town of Norfolk, tuition,	\$390 00	
Town of Bellingham, tuition,	695 00	
Tuition of State Wards,	384 25	
Tuition of Lyman School,	146 25	
Folding Partition Company Rebate,	18 34	
Dog Licenses,	660 25	
Miscellaneous Receipts,	50 52	
Total,		2,344 61
Total Receipts,		\$49,944 61
Total Expenditures,		40,828 24
Unexpended balance,		\$116 37
Appropriation for Medical Inspection,	\$200 00	
Expended,	200 00	

EXPENDITURES

Expenses of General Control,	\$2,555 34	
	Total	Sub-Total
School Committee and business offices:		
Salaries,		\$ 530 00
Other Expenses,		250 94
Superintendence and Enforcement of Laws:		
Salaries,		1,699 16
Other Expenses,		75 24
Expenses of Instruction,	31,609 29	
Salaries,		939 01
Other Expenses,		24 31
Salaries, Principal (High),		1,683 75
Salaries, Teachers (High),		6,657 33
Salaries, Teachers (Elem'y),		19,521 94
Text books (High),		145 20
Text books (Elem'y),		1,014 04
Supplies (High),		501 74
Supplies (Elem'y),		1,121 97
Expenses of Oprt'g Sch. Plants,	8,837 13	
Wages of Janitor (High),		802 05
Wages of Janitor (Elem'y),		3,557 62
Fuel (High),		554 55
Fuel (Elem'y),		2,934 53
Miscellaneous (High),		309 88
Miscellaneous (Elem'y),		678 50
Maintenance,	2,978 71	
Repairs and Improv. (High),		1,252 20
Repairs and Improv. (Elem'y),		1,726 51
Auxiliary Agencies,	3,046 61	
Health,		44 61
Transportation,		3,002 00
Miscellaneous,	435 91	
Tuition,		54 50
Sundries,		381 41
Evening, School,	365 25	
Salaries, Teachers,		344 50
Supplies,		1 75
Wages of Janitor,		19 00
Total Expenditures,	<u>\$49,828 24</u>	<u>\$49,828 24</u>

ENROLLMENT OF SCHOOLS BY GRADE, DECEMBER 21, 1917

School	Grade	
High	IV	30
	III	37
	II	44
	I	60
Junior High	8	86
	7	118
Metcalf	5	33
	5	36
	3 and 4	38
Ray	6	41
	6	42
	6	39
	5	40
Thayer	5	41
	4	40
	3	30
	1 and 2	34
Nason Street	4	41
	3	38
	2	29
	1	31
Arlington Street	4	37
	3	31
	2	41
Four Corners	1	37
	2	27
	1	37
Brick	1 and 2	38
Unionville	1-3	23
South Franklin	1-8	14
North Franklin	1-8	22
		<hr/>
		1,235

Distribution of Pupils by Grade, Age, Sex, Oct. 1, 1917, Ages as of Sept. 1, 1917

Grade. . .	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	Total																													
Sex	B	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T																												
Age	5	22	24	46																																						
"	6	49	35	84	19	20	39																																			
"	7	13	8	21	42	33	75	14	16	30	0	1																														
"	8	2	1	3	16	9	25	29	32	61	17	11	28	0																												
"	9	1	0	1	2	6	8	14	18	32	35	24	59	18																												
"	10						2	3	5	15	12	27	23	37																												
"	11						2	2	4	4	6	10	16	19																												
"	12						1	0	1	1	0	1	2	2																												
"	13						0	1	1	1	2	3	6	4																												
"	14									2	0	2	1	2																												
"	15																																									
"	16																																									
"	17																																									
"	18																																									
Totals	87	68	155	80	69	149	62	71	133	74	58	132	78	85	163	53	70	123	67	61	128	42	53	95	28	40	68	19	28	47	18	21	39	10	21	31	61	18	64	5	12	63

SCHOOL ORGANIZATION

LESLIE O. CUMMINGS—Superintendent of Schools

Harvard University, A. M.

Salary, \$2,400—Franklin, \$1,680—Wrentham, \$720

List of Regular Teachers to Date

*Attended without graduating

NAME	Grade	WHERE EDUCATED	Date of first ap- pointment	Date of appoint- ment to presnt position	Salary
		Horace Mann High School			
Chas. B. Lamb, Prin.		Bowdoin College, A. B	1914	1914	\$1650
		*Harvard Summer	Sch.		
Chas. F. Frazer, Sub- Master		*Hyannis Normal	1898	1917	880
Alice Wiggin		Radcliffe College, A. B., Hyannis Summer School	1902	1902	770
		Bridgewater Normal	1886	1910	715
Frances E. King		Smith College, A. B.	1914	1914	715
Helen J. Goodspeed		Bates College, A. B.	1916	1916	715
Verne I. Blake		Malden Com. College	1916	1916	616
Martha C. John		Radcliffe College, A. B.	1917	1917	606
Mary Harrington		Wheaton College, A. B.	1917	1917	606
Beatrice Staples		Salem Normal	1918	1918	600
Doris G. Corner					
		Theron Metcalf School Junior High			
Leslie O. Cummings, Acting Principal					
Beatrice Simpson, As'st Principal		Salem Normal	1916	1917	700
Marie Helm		Framingham Normal	1913	1916	650
Charlotte Fitzgerald		Worcester Normal	1916	1916	606
J. Etta McCabe		Bridgewater Normal	1912	1917	606
Josephine Potter		Framingham Normal	1915	1915	650
Herman A. Pohlman		Sloyd Training School	1917	1917	800

NAME	Grade	WHERE EDUCATED	Date of first ap- pointment	Date of appoint- ment to present position	Salary
Metcalf Grades					
May Lennon	5	Bridgewater Normal	1917	1917	515
Anna I. Morris	5	North Adams	1914	1914	606
Maud Granger	3-4	Dean Academy	1911	1913	606
Ray School					
Gertrude A. Curtis, Prin.	6	Franklin High	1914	1915	648
Irene Cannon	6	Worcester Normal	1918	1918	515
M. Helen Sullivan	6	Bridgewater Normal	1914	1914	606
Ethel K. Foster	5	Fall River High	1914	1917	606
Thayer School					
Rebecca Dunning, Prin.	3	Framingham Normal *Yale College Sum- mer School	1888	1907	648
Dollie S. Carroll	5	Farmington, Maine, Normal	1903	1917	606
Jennie M. Tweedie	4	Framingham Normal	1913	1914	606
Jennie P. Baker	1-2	Bridgewater Normal	1882	1901	606
Nason Street School					
Beulah A. Wood- ward, Prin.	4	Franklin High	1903	1911	648
Ellen G. Feeley	3	Bridgewater Normal	1915	1917	606
Anna T. McCabe	2	Bridgewater Normal			
Eleanor Marston	1	Lucy Wheelock's dergarten Training School	1915 1917	1915 1917	606 515
Arlington Street School					
Emma J. Holmes, Prin.	4	Bridgewater Normal	1902	1912	648
Lucy E. Tower	3	Walpole Train. Class	1891	1911	606
Nina O'Connell	2	*Simmons College, Sy- monds Kindergarten Training School	1915	1915	606

School Organization Continued

NAME	Grade	WHERE EDUCATED	Date of first ap- pointment	Date of appotnt- ment to present position	Salary
Mary E. McCarthy	1	Fitchburg Normal Four Corners School	1916	1916	606
Emily F. Morse, Prin.	1	Charing Hall, Normal Kindergarten	1885	1908	606
Helen M. Stott	2	*Dean Academy, Hy- nis Summer School Brick School	1910	1917	606
Edith L. Metcalf	1-2	Bridgewater Normal Unionville School	1904	1907	606
Gladys Durfee	1-3	Worcester Normal South Franklin School	1917	1917	519
Emma C. North	1-8	Wakefield High, Chat- auqua Summer School North Franklin School	1910	1910	627
Nellie Fallon	1-8	Framingham Normal Supervisor of Drawing	1917	1917	475
Ruth M. Meister		Mass. Normal Art Supervisor of Music	1914	1914	440
Ella G. Moore		Delaware Literary In- stitute, N. Y. State Special Teacher	1915	1915	490
Hazel McFawn		Framingham Normal	1917	1918	475

Statistics of Attendance 1913-1918

SCHOOL YEAR ENDING	Enrollment			Av. Membership			Av. Attendance			Per cent Att		
	Total	High	El.	Total	High	El.	Total	High	El.	T.	H.	El.
June, 1913	1135	194	941	1081	174	907	1006	168	838	94	96	92
" 1914	1246	219	1027	1149	210	939	1079	202	877	94	95	93
" 1915	1245	225	1020	1189	217	972	1152	207	945	96	95	97
" 1916	1308	236	1072	1211	205	1006	1131	194	937	93	94	93
" 1917	1274	197	1077	1190	190	1000	1110	170	940	92	90	94
Sept-Dec. 1917	1296	184	1112	1235	180	1055	1149	174	975	93	97	92

Comparative Figures, Fiscal Years Ending Dec. 1917 and 1915

	1917	1915
Population, (State Census) 1915, 6,440		5,641 (1910 Census)
Valuation,	\$5,979,624 00	\$4,797,425 00
Valuation per pupil,	\$5,025 00	4,034 00
Rank in valuation Towns 5,000		
pop. or over,	227	274
Expenditure per 1,000 valuation,	\$6 81	\$6 64
Rank in State Towns 5,000 or over,	90	22

Total Expenditures and Per Capita Cost

1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
\$39,124 30	\$41,889 74	\$41,188 23	\$41,816 12	\$49,828 24
34 05	35 23	34 01	35 14	40 34

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES, JUNE 1917

Appleby, Urban Silas
Blanchard, Florence Mae
Blanchard, James Newton, Jr.
Boylan, Harriet Julia
Brogan, Catherine Marian
Buckley, Isabelle Mae
Cataldo, Cecilia Marguerite
Cers, Anna Marie
Cers, Edna Alvina
Cockell, George William
Cody, Bartholomew Gerard
Cody, Mary Elizabeth
Darling, Kenneth Avery
Doherty, Mary Lucile
Fisher, Ruth Katherine
Fitzpatrick, Alice Marie
Garriepy, Mary Agnes
Hatfield, Annie Albertine
Heywood, Arthur Dyer
Holmes, Arthur Hosie
*Lundborn, Marguerite
McDermott, Francis Roland
*Ochee, Venus Charlotte
Rhodes, Helen Augusta
*Trulson, Ingeborg Alfreda
Woodman, Elton Pratt

REPORT OF SCHOOL PHYSICIANS

To the School Committee:—

Herewith is submitted our annual report as School Physicians.

The annual inspection of school children has been made as provided for by law, and the following defects noted, and written notices of the same sent to parents or guardians.

*Certificates only

Number of cases of diseased tonsils,	137
Number of cases of adenoids,	19
Number of cases of diseased teeth,	215
Number of cases of pediculosis,	7
Number of cases of goiter,	1
Number of cases of impetigo,	7
Number of cases of anaemia,	1
Total,	<hr/> 387

Because a number of children have been ill with scarlet fever, the pupils in several rooms have been examined, in the hope of discovering the source of infection. Likewise the school at South Franklin was kept under observation for one week, when a case of diphtheria occurred in one of the pupils, but no more cases were found.

There were 52 pupils of the High School examined for the Athletic Association. Also 109 examinations made of children between the ages of 14 and 16 years, who applied for labor certificates.

The District Nurse assisted in the work of inspection. Each year seems to add new duties and greater opportunity is presented for service. We believe that very much has been done and great benefit derived from this work. Much more might be accomplished if parents would cooperate with the school physician and follow the advice which is given. Of the 137 cases of diseased tonsils reported it is our belief that if properly treated, nearly all could be cured without operation and the children saved many days of sickness and suffering.

Diseased tonsils are always a menace to health and should be treated. Likewise decayed teeth by remaining untreated, provide breeding grounds for multitudes of disease producing germs.

Parents would do well to heed the suggestions offered, because it not only means better health but greater efficiency.

Respectfully submitted,

AMBROSE J. GALLISON,

SOLON ABBOTT, M. D.,

School Physicians.



